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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/616,442	07/09/2003	John Richard Kane	CML00666S	9151

7590

01/07/2005

KENNETH A. HAAS
Motorola, Inc. - Law Department
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Schaumburg, IL 60196

EXAMINER

KIM, JUNG W

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2132

DATE MAILED: 01/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/616,442	Applicant(s) KANE ET AL.	
	Examiner Jung W Kim	Art Unit 2132	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/9/03</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-18 have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagal et al. "A Delegation Based Model for Distributed Trust" in view of Pfleeger Security in Computing (hereinafter Pfleeger).

4. As per claim 8, Kagal discloses a method for providing access to information (see Kagal, pgs. 5-6, section titled 'Protocols: Request for Action'), the method comprising the steps of:

- a. receiving, on an electronic device, a request for the information, the request originating from an entity external to the electronic device (see Kagal, pg. 6, step 4);
- b. providing a database, external to the electronic device, with cryptographically protected access information instructing the database to forward the information to the external entity (see Kagal, pg. 6, step 6).

5. The method of Kagal is a teaching of a delegation based model wherein the flow of delegation to authorize access is taught, but Kagal does not expressly disclose that the requested information and database are owned by an individual (the requested information and database are both owned by an entity in the example). However, transaction models that require distributed trust between an individual, a personal database, and an external entity are found in protocols involving users having portable personal databases (smart cards and memory cards on palm devices, cellular phones or laptops) accessing a network, wherein the network requires personal information, such as passwords to access an online account at a website or credit number to make a purchase at an online store. For example, Pfleeger describes such a transaction model to distribute trust between a user and a computing network using a smart card. See Pfleeger, pg. 392, 4th full paragraph. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the requested information and database to be personal. Motivation to combine enables a delegation based model for a user of a computing network as taught by Kagal and Pfleeger. Ibid. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 8.

6. As per claim 9, Kagal covers a method as outlined above in the claim 8 rejection. In addition, the step of providing the external entity with the cryptographically protected access information further comprises the step of providing authentication tokens, the token comprising a digital signature that certifies the token's authenticity and integrity. See Kagal, pg. 3, section under 'Infrastructure', last paragraph: X.509 certificates are

digitally signed; pg. 6, section under 'Request for Action', step 6. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 9.

7. As per claims 10-12, Kagal covers a method as outlined above in the claim 8 rejection. In addition, the owner of the personal information, who controls the database (entity XYZ owns the information and database-step 3), is the user of the electronic device (means of receiving the request from Marty-step 5), and is the owner of the electronic device (SA of entity XYZ). The aforementioned cover the limitations of claims 10-12.

8. As per claims 13 and 14, Kagal covers a method as outlined above in the claim 8 rejection. In addition, the external entity is allowed to read the personal information. See Kagal, steps 4-6. Furthermore, write access to a database once user authorization is approved is a well known implementation in the database art. For example, sql statements enable authorized users to use the 'update' key word to write to tables in a database schema. Examiner takes Official Notice of this teaching. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the external entity to be allowed to write information once the external entity has authorization since write access is a common data manipulation language feature as known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Finally, Pfleeger teaches personal databases store personal information which require updates such as bank balances. See Pfleeger, pg. 392, 3rd full paragraph. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claims 13 and 14.

9. As per claim 1, Kagal discloses a method as outlined above in the claim 8 rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). In addition, Kagal teaches an embodiment wherein the external entity submits a request to the electronic device wherein the electronic device provides a token to the external entity to access the information within the personal database. See Kagal, pg. 3, 1st paragraph, last sentence and second paragraph. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 1.

10. As per claims 2-7, they are claims corresponding to the invention taught by Kagal and Pfleeger as outlined in the claim 1 and 8-14 rejections and they do not teach or define above the information taught by Kagal and Pfleeger. Therefore, claims 2-7 are rejected as being unpatentable over Kagal in view of Pfleeger for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 1 and 8-14.

11. As per claim 15, Kagal covers a method as outlined above in the claim 1-14 rejections. In addition, the method includes an electronic device comprising an authorization manager receiving a request for the personal information, the request originating from an entity external to the electronic device and verifying the requestor of the personal information as legitimate (see Kagal, pg. 6, step 5; the security agent for XYZ); and a token generator, providing either an external database or the external entity with cryptographically protected access information instructing the database to forward the personal information to the external entity (see Kagal, pg. 3, section under

'Infrastructure'; security agent creates and verifies the tokens). The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 15.

12. As per claims 16-18, they are claims corresponding to the invention taught by Kagal and Pfleeger as outlined above in the claim 1-15 rejections, and they do not teach or define above the information taught by Kagal and Pfleeger. Therefore, claims 16-18 are rejected as being unpatentable over Kagal in view of Pfleeger for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 1-15.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Wason et al. 'Liberty ID-FF Architecture Overview' Version 1.2.

FIPA 98 Specification, Agent Management.

Hall et al. US Publication No. 20030084050.

Weber et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,253,067

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jung W Kim whose telephone number is (571) 272-3804. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

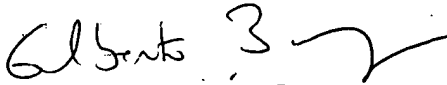
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571) 272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jung W Kim
Examiner
Art Unit 2132

Jk
December 23, 2004



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